



Visitors to EGYPT

قواعد

Giving advice تقديم النصيحة

مصدر {الاثبات} + Should فاعل
مصدر {النفي} + shouldn't فاعل

Should (shouldn't) =

I advise you (not) to + مصدر	أنا انصحك ان
You had better (not) + مصدر	من الافضل لك ان
If I were you, I would (not) + مصدر	لو كنت مكانك لفعلت
It is advisable for you to + مصدر	انه من المنصوح به
It's dangerous to + مصدر	انه من الخطير ان
It's a good idea (not) to + مصدر	انها فكرة جيدة ان
It is important for (not) to + مصدر	انه من المهم ل ... ان

- * You **should** go now. The train goes in ten minutes.
- * We **should** wear sun cream when it's very hot.
- * You **shouldn't** watch too much television.

السؤال {Should + مصدر + فاعل}

-Omnya : Should I go fishing with Sara?

Rana : Yes, you should - No, you shouldn't.

مصدر + فاعل + Should + أداة الاستفهام

- What should I do if I have a cold?
- You should go to the doctor.

نستخدم المصدر بدون to بعد should shouldn't

You should get up early.

لاحظ استخدام do - have - be بعد should - shouldn't

- We should be more careful.
- Yossif should have his pen with him today.
- You should do your homework

If I were you, I'd study harder.
 You had better not watch too much TV.
 It is important for Omar to eat well.

- I advise you not to smoke.
- It's a good idea to visit your aunt today.
- It is advisable for you to work hard.

تمارين محلولة

- 1 I advise you not to stay under the water for too long. (shouldn't)
 - You shouldn't stay under the water for too long .
- 2 If I were you, I'd study hard (should)
You should study hard.
- 3 -It's dangerous to play with knives. (shouldn't)
 - You shouldn't play with knives .
- 4 It's important to revise before the exam. (should)
 - You should revise before the exam.
- 5 It's a good idea not to sleep late. (shouldn't)
You shouldn't sleep late.
- 6 You had better get up early. (should)
 - You should get up early.

Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1 If I were you, I'd go to the doctor, (should)

- 2- I advise you not to look out for dangerous sharks. (shouldn't)

- 3 It's important to take the medicine to get well. (should)

- 4 Don't stay here for long. the bus is leaving soon. (shouldn't)

- 5 You should see a doctor. (I advise ..)

- 6 It's better for Ali to come early, (should)

- 7- You shouldn't smoke. (should)

- 8 You had better not look at the sun directly. (shouldn't)



Books and Reading

قواعد

الاسماء التي تعد و التي لا تعد

1 الاسم الذي يعد له مفرد و ياتي قبله A / an و له جمع ويضاف في نهايته s

* a boy boys * an orange oranges * a man men

الاسم الذي لا يعد مفردا دائما و ليس له جمع

Water, news, oil, milk, money, cheese, tea, meat.

هناك اسماء تستخدم كاسماء معدودة و غير معدودة بمعان مختلفة

Glass زجاج a glass كوب paper ورق a paper جريدة

Iron حديد an iron مكواة wood خشب a wood غابة صغيرة

مقارنة الكميات Comparing quantities

Countable nouns للأسماء التي تعد	1	2	3
	Adjective الصفة	Comparatives المقارنة	Superlatives التفضيل
Countable nouns للأسماء التي تعد	A lot of كثير من	More than أكثر من	The most الأكثر
	Many كثير من		
	Few قليل	Fewer than أقل من	The fewest الأقل
	a few		
Uncountable nouns للأسماء التي لا تعد	A lot of كثير من	More than أكثر من	The most الأكثر
	Much كثير من		
	Little قليل	Less than أقل من	The least الأقل
	a little		

1 قليل يكفي معنى ايجابي a little / a few قليل لا يكفي معنى سلبي Little / Few

Karim has few friends, so he feels lonely. There were a few books but we could follow the teacher.
He has little money to spend this week He saves a little money every week.

1 مع الاسماء المعدودة الجمع The number of Few fewer the fewest

pages desks books people

1 مع الاسماء الغير معدودة الكميات The amount of little less the least

time interest bread water

Examples

- 1- Hadi has got more money than Ashraf. 4 I have got more books than Yasser.
 2 Soha has got less water than Jehan. 5 Karim has got fewer pens than Galal.
 3 Samy has got the least sugar. 6- Shady has the fewest pencils.

الصفات

صفة طويلة المقطع

expensive, interesting, useful, exciting

صفة قصيرة المقطع

tall, short, fat, thin, big, small

صفات التفصيل

صفات المقارنة

the most
the leastالأكثر
الصفة
الأقلmore
lessأكثر
أقل
صفة
than

- 1- Football is more popular than swimming.
 2- Weight lifting is less interesting than handball.

- 1 Football is the most exciting sport.
 2- Judo is the least interesting sport.

صفات التفصيل

صفات المقارنة

the est

er
than

- 1- Emad is taller than Adel.
 2 Ola is shorter than Mona.

- 1- Tamer is the tallest boy in our class.
 2 Lions are the strongest animals.

في حالة التساوى

as + الصفة + as

She is as beautiful as her mother.

في حالة التساوى

as + الصفة + as

Akram is as tall as Galal.

صفة قصيرة المقطع

nice nicer nicest لاحظ الصفة المنتهية ب (e) نضيف (r) فقط (est)

(er)(est) الصفة التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن قبله متحرك نضاعف اخر حرف

Hot

hotter

hottest

big

bigger

biggest

heavy

heavier

(iest)(ier) الصفة المنتهية ب (y) تحول الي (i)

heaviest

هناك صفات شاذة

good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
ill	worse than	the worst
far	farther than	the farthest
little	less	the least
many much	more than	the most

تمارين محلولة

- All the students have more books than Hany. (the fewest)
Hany has **the fewest** books.
- Malak has the fewest dresses in the family, (fewer)
- Malak has **fewer** dresses than all girls in the family.
- Rana has more money than Arwa. (less)
Arwa has **less** money than Rana.
- Not many people came to the party. (Few)
Few people came to the party.
- Karim has five books. Islam has three books, (fewer)
Islam has **fewer** books than Karim.
- Omar ate 150 gram of rice. I ate only 100 grams, (less)
- I ate **less** rice than Omar.

- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- Not many people like historical novels. (Few)
- I would like to read a detective story but I don't have much time. (little)
- All the students in the class have 5 books each, but Yasser has only 3 books, (the fewest)
- Rahma has more books in her bag than Nadine. (fewer)
- I don't have as much interest in adventure stories as I do in mysteries. (less)
- Haneen brought less beef than Sara and Mariam yesterday. (least)



3

festivals and special days

present and past simple Passive

قواعد

المعلوم

نبدأ بالفاعل

الماضي البسيط

He - she - it أو اسم مفرد

(فعل)

I we you they أو اسم جمع

ied
ed
d

تكوينه

مع وجود أفعال شاذة

*She studied her lessons yesterday.

*Last week, he went to the library.

المضارع البسيط

He - she - it أو اسم مفرد

(فعل) s
es
ies

I - we - you - they أو اسم جمع (مصدر)

*She always studies hard.

*They take the bus every day

He - she - it

I - we - you - they didn't + مصدر

*He didn't go to school.

He - she - it

I - we - you - they doesn't + مصدر
don't

*He doesn't go to school.

المجهول

نبدأ بالمفعول

الماضي البسيط

مفعول + was - were + P.P

- *She cooked lunch. (Active)
- *Lunch was cooked. (passive)
- *Ali wrote the e mails. (Active)
- *The e mails were written. (passive)

تكوينه

المضارع البسيط

مفعول + am - is - are + P.P

- *Ali plays football. (active)
- *Football is played by Ali. (passive)
- *They take the bus every day. (active)
- *The bus is taken by them (passive)

مفعول wasn't weren't p.p

He - she - it

I - we - you - they didn't + مصدر

*I didn't send the e-mail.

*The e mail wasn't sent.

النفي

مفعول isn't aren't p.p

He - she - it

I we you they doesn't + مصدر
don't

*He doesn't eat meat.

*Meat isn't eaten.

Was - Were + مفعول + P.P اداة استفهام

*Was this toy bought yesterday?

السؤال

Am - Is - Are + مفعول + P.P اداة استفهام

*Are special foods eaten in Egypt?

- ♦ Why do people keep fish in the fridge? (Active)
- ♦ Why is fish kept in the fridge? (Passive)
- ♦ When did Ali write the letter? (Active)
- ♦ When was the letter written? (Passive)

عند التحويل من المعلوم للمجهول

ضمائر الفاعل يتم تحويلها الى ضمائر مفعول كالآتي :

I	me
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

إذا كان بالجملة فعل مساعد can-could - shall - should - will - would - may - might- must

P.P + be + (will) فعل مساعد + مفعول

I will buy a new car.

A new car will be bought.

تمارين محلولة

- 1- The mechanic mended my car yesterday, (by)
My car was mended by the mechanic yesterday.
- 2- My mother cleans the kitchen every day. (is cleaned)
The kitchen is cleaned by my mother every day.
- 3 I bought a new bike yesterday (A new bike)
A new bike was bought (by me) yesterday.

- Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

1. Children eat cheese for breakfast, (is)
2. Did Rami do his homework ? (Was?)
3. People wear coats in winter, (worn)
4. The Pharaohs built the Pyramids in the past. (were)



4

Science and Technology

قواعد

التعبير عن التأكيد وعدم التأكيد

متأكد من حدوث

must (be) + فاعل

لابد ان يكون (عندما نشعر بالتأكد من حدوث شئ او صحته)

You must be Ali's brother. You look very similar.
He is a good popular doctor. He must be clever.

-I feel sure /I'm certain...
-definitely
-I have no doubt....
- surely/ certainly

متأكد من عدم حدوث

can't (be) + فاعل

لا يمكن ان يكون (عندما نشعر بالتأكد من استحالة حدوث شئ او عدم صحته)

That can't be a dinosaur. There aren't any dinosuars on earth.
She has a lot of work to do. She can't be free.

-I feel sure /I'm certain...
-definitely
-I have no doubt....
- It is impossible
surely/ certainly

عدم التأكيد من حدوث

might (be) + فاعل

ربما يكون (عندما نشعر بعدم التأكيد من حدوث شئ)

He might be at home, but I'm not sure.
I don't know why the baby girl is crying. She might be hungry

- I'm not sure / certain ...
- It is possible / probable..
- I don't know.
I have no idea ...
- Possibly / Probably
-I don't think so.

تمارين محلولة

1- I'm sure (certain) متأكد Ali is clever. He gets the full mark.

(must be)

Ali must be clever. He gets the full mark.

2- Perhaps this coin is Egyptian. I'm not certain

(might)

This coin might be Egyptian.

3- I feel sure this is not a real dinosaur. There aren't any dinosaurs on earth. (can't be)

This can't be a real dinosaur because there aren't any dinosaurs on earth.

4- Asmaa is absent. It's probable that she is ill.

(might)

Asmaa is absent. She might be ill.

5- The man is rich. He has three cars.

(must)

•He must be rich.

6 I'm sure Ali isn't at home. I've just met him at the zoo.

(can't)

•Ali can't be at home.



5

Achievements

قواعد

القدرة وعدم القدرة في الماضي

الاثبات

مصدر الفعل + **could** + فاعل
=

(was/were able to)

- I **could** swim when I **was** seven
- I **was able to** answer all the questions

النفي

مصدر الفعل + **couldn't** + فاعل
=

(wasn't/weren't able to)

- At the **age** of **two**, my brother **couldn't** ride a bike.
- I **wasn't able to** answer all the questions

السؤال

السؤال بهل
مصدر الفعل + فاعل + **Could** +
=

Was مصدر + **able to** + فاعل ?
Were

السؤال

مصدر + فاعل + **could** + أداة استفهام

Was مصدر + **able to** + فاعل ؟
Were أداة استفهام

أمثلة على القدرة في السؤال

Could you ride a bike when you were four?
Was Ali able to fix his tablet?

- Yes, I could. - No, I couldn't
- Yes, he was. - No, he wasn't.

What could you do when you were five?
What was Mohammed able to fix?

تمارين محلولة

- Last month, I wasn't able to climb that wall. (couldn't)
Last month, I couldn't climb that wall.
- When Ahmed was young, he swam so well. (could)
When Ahmed was young, he could swim so well.
- Why couldn't Ali open the door? (could)
Why wasn't Ali able to open the door?
- My sisters weren't able to buy that expensive mobile. (couldn't)
My sisters couldn't buy that expensive mobile.
- Mohamed had the ability to climb trees when he was young. (could)
Mohamed could climb trees when he was young. ;



Inventors

قواعد

الافعال

لازمه

Intransitive verbs

الافعال

اللازمة لا يتبعها مفعول و تكون الجملة كاملة اذ معنى

The baby is sleeping.

Ahmed runs fast.

متي توضع to و for

for

keep save
leave make
buy find
get bake
build
call

to

offer send
show give
hand pass
pay sell
write deliver
bring tell
lend

متعدية

Transitive verbs

الافعال المتعدية لابد ان تتبع بمفعول حتى يكتمل معنى الجملة
الافعال المتعدية يتبعها مفعول مباشر او غير مباشر

Ali bought

Ali bought a car .

Omar asked a question مفعول مباشر

Omar asked me a question

مفعول مباشر + مفعول غير مباشر

قاعدة 1

الفعل
مفعول مباشر + مفعول غير مباشر + المتعدي
عاقلة غير عاقلة

Ahmed sent me a present

قاعدة 2

الفعل
مفعول غير مباشر + to / + مفعول مباشر + المتعدي
عاقلة غير عاقلة

Ahmed sent a present to me

تمارين محلولة

- Ahmed gave Amal a book.
* Ahmed gave a book to Amal.
- Ali brought a present for his mum.
* A present was brought by Ali for his mum.
- I bought a toy for Sama.
* I bought Sama a toy.
- Mum baked us a nice cake.
* Mum baked a nice cake for us.

(to)

(A present)

(bought Sama)

(for)



7

All About Sport

قواعد

التعبير عن الالتزام والضرورة

المضارع

الاثبات

(I - We - They - You) have to
(He - She - It) has to + المصدر
must

النفي

(I - We - They - You) don't have to
(He - She - It) doesn't have to
= It isn't necessary for the subject to

السؤال

Do - Does + فاعل + have to + المصدر
Must + فاعل + المصدر

الماضي

الاثبات

had to + المصدر
= It was necessary for the subject to

النفي

didn't have to + المصدر
= It wasn't necessary for the subject to

السؤال

Did + فاعل + have to + المصدر

ممنوع- غير مسموح

المصدر + mustn't

We must go to school on time. He mustn't smoke in hospitals.

We have to go to school on time. =

I had to finish my homework so I couldn't go to the park. =

We don't have to hurry. We aren't late. =

We didn't have to get up early last Friday as it was a holiday. =

تمارين محلولة

1- It is necessary for him to come early.

He has to come early. * He must come early.

(must) (has to)

2- You don't have to hurry. We have too much time.

(necessary)

It isn't necessary to hurry. We have too much time.

- 3 You have to be at work at 8 o'clock. (necessary)
 It is necessary for you to be at work at 8 o'clock.
- 4 I had to see a doctor. (necessary)
 * It was necessary for me to see a doctor.
- 5- You aren't allowed to smoke in hospitals. (mustn't)
 * You mustn't smoke in hospitals.
- 6 It is forbidden for players to hurt their opponents. (mustn't)
 * Players mustn't hurt their opponents.
- 7- It's against the law to smoke here. (mustn't)
 * You mustn't smoke here.
- 8 It is important for students to wear a uniform. (have to)
 * Students have to wear a uniform.

-Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- It's not necessary to buy a jacket, you have three jackets. (don't)
 2- It's necessary for him to buy a mobile phone, (must)
 3- Was it necessary for you to do P.E. when it was very hot? (have to)
 4- It was not necessary for her to buy a new dress, (didn't)

تناقض المعلومات

لكن but / ومع ذلك However / بالرغم من Although

Although he is ill , he went to work. I bought the mobile although it was very expensive.
 He ran fast. However , he missed the bus. He studied hard but he got bad marks.

تمارين محلولة

1. He is tired. However, he studies a lot. (Although)
 * Although he is tired , he studies a lot.
2. She wanted to bake a cake. She didn't have any eggs. (However)
 * She wanted to bake a cake. However, she didn't have any eggs.
3. They got up early, but they didn't catch the bus. (Although)
 * Although they get up early , they didn't catch the bus.



How we learn

قواعد

The gerund (V+ ing) اسم الفعل

Playing , eating , swimming

الاستخدامات

1

فاعل او مفعول للجملة

- 1- Playing football is good.
2 - I like reading stories.

2

يستخدم بعد حروف الجر

- 1- I'm interested in watching TV.
2 - Soha is fond of collecting stamps.
3- Yasser is worried about taking exams.

3

صفة

-The film is exciting

4

يستخدم بعد الكلمات الآتية:

Enjoy -start - like - hate - dislike - practise - finish - go
need - mind - suggest - prefer - deny -avoid - admit - Keep

Busy - interested in - worth - can't help - it's a waste of time - keen on - frightened of -
feel like - it's no use - it 's no good - look forward to - fond of - can't stand

Examples

I feel like going to the zoo.
I'm used to getting up early.

He suggested watching a film.
She enjoys reading.

قواعد الإضافة

1- نضيف ing على جميع الأفعال

Sending - sleeping - writing - reading - eating - playing - studying - trying

2- إذا إنتهى الفعل بحرف e تحذف ثم نضيف ing

Invite - inviting - choose - choosing

See ----- seeing agree ----- agreeing

3- إذا إنتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير

Swimming - stopping - running - grabbing - travelling

4- إذا إنتهى الفعل بحرف ie تحول الى y ثم نضيف ing

Die dying tie tying

تمارين محلولة

- 1- Ahmed finds it easy to drive a car. (driving)
Driving a car is easy for Ahmed.
- 2- It's not good for your health to smoke. (smoking)
Smoking isn't good for your health.
- 3- Hany finds it interesting to read stories. (Reading)
Reading stories is interesting for Hany.
- 4- It's difficult to learn Chinese. (Learning)
Learning Chinese is difficult.
- 5- Sports help you keep fit. (doing)
Doing sports help you keep fit.
- 6- To pass the final exam is my dream. (passing)
Passing the final exam is my dream.
- 7- Because he is ill, he didn't go to school. (Being)
Being ill , he didn't go to school.
- 8- I have a swim once a week. (swimming)
I go swimming once a week.
- 9- He always catches fish on holiday. (go)
He always goes fishing on holiday.
- 10- I always like to read short stories. (enjoy)
I always enjoy reading short stories.

1-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1- Mona thinks that bottles and paper is very important for the environment.
 a. recycling b. recycle c. recycles d. recycled
- 2- Rana is good at the computer.
 a. use b. used c. using d. to use
- 3- by train is comfortable.
 a. Travels b. Travelling c. Travelled d. Travel
- 4- Does to music make you feel happy?
 a. listening b. to listen c. listen d. listened
- 5- I'm looking forward to Osman.
 a. see b. sees c. seeing d. saw
- 6- too quickly is not good for you.
 a. Eats b. Eating c. Eat d. Ate
- 7- other languages is very useful.
 a. Speaking b. Spoke c. Speak d. Speaks
- 8- Hassan and Hamdy enjoy tennis.
 a. play b. played c. playing d. plays

2-Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1 The best way for tourists to see parts of the country is to travel by bus. (Travelling)
- 2- It's much better to play sports than playing computer games. (Playing sports)
- 3- It's healthy to eat lots of fruit and vegetables. (Eating)



The Senses

قواعد

العبارات الموصولة

هناك نوعان من محل الوصل

١ عبارات الوصل المحددة التي تستخدم لتحديد الاسم و تعطى معلومات محددة عن الاسم التي نستخدمها و لا يستخدم فواصل قبلها او بعدها و لا يمكن حذفها

This is the man. He lives next to our house.

This is the man who/that lives next to our house.

٢ عبارات الوصل الغير المحددة لا تحدد الاسم و تعطى معلومات اضافية عن الاسم التي نستخدمها و يستخدم فواصل قبلها او بعدها يمكن حذفها

Mr Saeed , who lives next door , is very clever.

Mr Saeed is very clever.

1 Who = that

الذي / التي / الذيه / التي (تحل محل الفاعل او المفعول العاقل)

- This is the man. He lives next to our house.
- This is the man who/that lives next to our house.
- Ahmed is a good friend. He works in a factory.
- Ahmed who/that works in a factory is a good friend.
- This is the man. I want to talk to him
- This is the man who (whom)(that) I want to talk to.
- This is the man I want to talk to.

يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل عندما يحل محل المفعول

2- Which = that

الذي / التي / الذيه / التي (تحل محل الفاعل او المفعول غير العاقل)

- This is the lorry. It hit the bus
- This is the lorry which (that) hit the lorry
- Give me the book. You borrowed it
- Give me the book which / that you borrowed
- This is the film. I watched it
- This is the film which (that) I watched
- This is the film I watched yesterday.

يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل عندما يحل محل المفعول

3- When = in-on-at which

هو الوقت الذي - عندما

- Ramadan is a special month. We fast in Ramadan
- Ramadan is a special month when we fast.
- September is the month. School starts in September.
- September is the month when school starts.

4- Where = in-on-at which

حيث - المكان الذي فيه (تدل على المكان)

- I went to Giza. I saw the pyramids there.
- I went to Giza where I saw the pyramids.

ملاحظات

١ لا يأتي حرف جر قبل

Who-that-When-Where

يأتي حرف جر قبل

(in-on-at) Which

٢ اذا كان المكان لا يعبر عن شيء حدث فيه

بل وصف له يأتي بعده Which

٣ اذا كان هناك كوما (,) فلا تأتي that

بل نستخدم Who-Which

5- whose للملكية

تحل محل 's , her , their , his ويتبع اسم الشيء المملوك

- I helped the woman. The woman's arm had broken
- I helped the woman whose arm had broken
- We felt sorry for the boy. His father had died
- We felt sorry for the boy whose father had died
- These are our neighbours. Their son is a doctor.
- These are our neighbours whose son is a doctor.

تمارين محلولة

- 1- Ali 's father is a scientist. He works in the university, (who)
 = Alaa's father, who works in the university, is a scientist.
- 2- The post office is opposite the station. My sister works there. (where)
 = The post office, where my sister works, is opposite the station.
- 3- My friend is called Hany. His father is a mechanic, (whose)
 = My friend, whose father is a mechanic, is called Hany.
- 4-Nadia went to live in Sanania. I used to go to school with her. (who)
 = Nadia, who I used to go to school with, went to live in Sanania.
- 5-A beautiful girl has won the first prize. (who)
 = A girl , who is beautiful, won the first prize.
- 6- I thanked my friend. He gave me a present. (who)
 = I thanked my friend, who gave me a present.
- 7-This is the house. We live in it. (where)
 = This is the house, where we live.
- 8-That man rescued my brother, (who)
 =That is the man who rescued my brother.

1-Choose the correct answer from a. b. c or d:

- 1- We went to the supermarket, we bought some food for a picnic.
 a. which b. who c. where d. that
- 2- My uncle..... lives in Cairo, is visiting us tonight.
 a. whose b. who c. when d. that
- 3- sb Louis went to school in his village..... his father made equipment for horses.
 a. who b. that c. whose d. where
- 4 The man, car was stolen, went to the police station.
 a. when b. whose c. where d. who
- 5- September, we go back to school, is the ninth month of the year.
 a. when b. where c. which d. that
- 6- Cairo..... is the capital of Egypt, is the biggest city in Africa.
 a. who b. which c. where d. whose
- 7.Thebank, is near our house, is always busy.
 a. whose b. who c. which d. where

2-Rewrite the following using the word(s) in brackets to give the same meaning:

- 1- Sanania is a very beautiful place. We went there on our school trip last year. (where)
- 2-English is a very important subject. All students study it at school, (which)
- 3- Mr Saeed El - Heet is a kind man. He teaches us English (who)
- 4- I like autumn. Leaves fall in autumn. (when)